UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Distr.
GENERAL

E/CN.7/1992/10

1 April 1992

ORIGINAL

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS
Thirty-fifth session
Vienna, 6 to 15 April 1992
Item 5(b) of the provisional agenda*

PRIORITY TOPICS

REVIEW OF THE FUNCTIONING OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

Five-year Plan to implement the Global Programme of Action adopted at the seventeenth special session of the General Assembly**

Report of the Executive Director

CONTENTS

	Paragraphs	Page
INTRODUCTION	1-6	2
I. GLOBAL ACTIVITIES		
A. Prevention and reduction of drug abuse	7-19	3
B. Treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts	20-23	5
C. Control of supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	24-33	6
D. Suppression of illicit trafficking	34-39	8
E. Measures to be taken against the effects of money derived from, or used in, illicit trafficking	40-41	9
F. Strengthening of judicial and legal systems	42-52	10
II. MASTER PLANS FOR DRUG ABUSE CONTROL		
A. The purpose of master plans	53-63	12
B. Proposals for the adoption of master plans	64-70	15
III. UNITED NATIONS DECADE AGAINST DRUG ABUSE	71-79	17
Annexes		
I. Table of States which are not party to certain international drug control treaties		20
II. Regional activities		25

* E/CN.7/1992/1

** This document has not been formally edited

V.92-52926

INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in response to its resolution 2 (XXXIV) of 9 May 1991 on consideration of priority themes. By this resolution, the Commission requested the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP), in consultation with Governments, to develop proposals for a five-year plan to implement the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session in resolution S-17/2 of 23 February 1990, annex.

2. In developing his proposals, the Executive Director was to give priority to the following themes:

(a) Prevention and reduction of drug abuse (paras. 9-29 of the Global Programme of Action);

(b) Treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug addicts (paras. 30-37);

(c) Control of production and supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (paras. 38-50), including measures to prevent diversion from legitimate purposes of specific chemical substances, in particular those listed in Tables I and II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988, materials and equipment frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (paras. 45-50);

(d) Suppression of illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (paras. 51-61);

(e) Measures to be taken against the effects of money derived from, used in or intended for use in illicit drug trafficking, illegal financial flows and illegal use of the banking system (paras. 62-73);

(f) Strengthening of judicial and legal systems, including law enforcement (paras. 74-85);

(g) Measures to be taken against the diversion of arms and explosives and illicit traffic by vessels, aircraft and vehicles (paras. 86-89).

3. The Political Declaration of the seventeenth special session of the General Assembly affirms that the fundamental responsibility to take the necessary actions to combat the drug problem rests with each State. The Global Programme of Action appeals to States to take the necessary follow-up measures to promote and implement the Programme and to translate it into practical action to the widest possible extent. At the same time, it is recognised that the struggle against drugs is a shared responsibility requiring action on a global scale through regional and international coordination and initiatives.

4. Thus, the Global Programme of Action is addressed mostly to States, but also to regional economic integration organizations and other regional and international organizations. Concerning the activities of the United Nations common system of organizations, this report should be read in conjunction with other documentation submitted to the thirty-fifth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, particularly on the Global Programme of Action and System-Wide Action Plan.

5. A draft of this report was submitted for consideration at an open-ended organizational meeting of Permanent Missions accredited to the United Nations Office in Vienna which was held on 9 March 1992. The views and comments subsequently received were taken into account in the preparation of the final version of the report.

6. Chapter I of the report contains proposals for action on a global level. Chapter II describes master plans and their utilization as essential tools in the implementation of national and regional drug control strategies. Chapter III discusses the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse, which was proclaimed in 1990 as part of the Global Programme of Action. Annex I to the report contains information on adherence to the 1961, 1971, 1972 and 1988 Conventions, while Annex II outlines initiatives for the implementation of the Global Programme of Action which should be taken at the regional and subregional levels. This geographical approach was selected to facilitate the identification of the requirements of individual areas of the world and the setting of priorities. When relevant, references to the specific provisions of the Global Programme of Action are inserted at the end of individual paragraphs throughout the report.

I. GLOBAL ACTIVITIES

A. Prevention and reduction of drug abuse

7. Governments which have not yet done so should designate by the end of 1992 national focal points in demand reduction to serve, inter alia, as contacts on technical matters in this field. UNDCP would consolidate the particulars provided and publish contact details by July 1993. (GPA, para. 14)

8. Member States will be encouraged by UNDCP to improve systems for the collection of more accurate information on drug abuse, drawing on the principles set forth in Targets 1 and 2 of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control (CMO). Assistance programmes will target

the development of standardized or compatible methodologies for countries within a region or subregion, so as to permit improved exchange of information and comparability. (GPA, paras. 12 and 13)

9. Specific initiatives will be taken to promote the introduction of systems for the collection of data on the nature, extent and trends of drug abuse based on the International Drug Abuse Assessment System (IDAAS); these will include the publishing of existing IDAAS data during the first half of 1992, an analysis of the inconsistencies or other shortcomings and direct assistance to Governments to improve their reporting. (GPA, paras. 12 and 13)

10. Each Government should prepare a national drug demand reduction plan of action, with reference to the CMO and the Global Programme of Action. These plans should be submitted to UNDCP for use as reference for other countries seeking examples of national strategies. As a minimum, they should be summarized in the responses to the annual drug demand questionnaire by UNDCP. (GPA, paras. 8, 9, 12 and 15)

11. The Programme will provide assistance to develop national prevention plans, incorporated where possible into national master plans. Similarly, plans which have been developed by Governments will be reviewed on request, in partnership with the Government and with other United Nations organizations concerned. To permit this, UNDCP will promote, both in-house and elsewhere, the development of planning expertise in this field. Non-governmental organizations will have a major role to play in this work. (GPA, para. 9)

12. During 1992, governmental planning bodies should review and revise where necessary their sectoral plans in health, education and social welfare to ensure that drug abuse prevention and reduction are adequately reflected. If necessary, new material on drug abuse should be developed for incorporation into these plans. (GPA, para. 9)

13. In the implementation of the plans, Governments should concentrate on multidisciplinary approaches, targeting all levels of educational institutions, as well as the out-of-school milieu. Education measures should also be developed for specific situations, cultures and target groups, with careful attention to the suggestions contained in Target 3 of the CMO. International organizations could assist in such activities as training, provision of advisory services and information material to facilitate the work of national and local institutions. (GPA, paras. 8,9, 11 and 22)

14. Governments should also implement appropriately designed prevention programmes through other channels, aimed at the general public or at specific sectors of the public. Among the many useful channels or contexts for this purpose are the workplace, professional associations, civic groups, religious

bodies, and community organizations and clubs. Useful suggestions in this respect are to be found in Targets 4, 5 and 6 of the CMO. (GPA, para. 9)

15. Particular attention will be given to the ever-growing influence of the media in opinion formation in all segments of the population. Governments and other institutions and individuals responsible for planning can without doubt benefit from the guidelines set forth in Target 7 of the CMO with regard to the role of the media in prevention. (GPA, para. 9)

16. The questionnaire on prevention and demand reduction envisaged in paragraph 15 of the Global Programme of Action was first introduced by the United Nations in 1990. Administration of the questionnaire will continue, and UNDCP will provide guidance notes and training to improve the quality of the information received. (GPA, paras. 15 and 16)

17. Member States will be encouraged to undertake research aimed at identifying the causes of drug abuse, taking into account the many factors which influence it at the national and local level. UNDCP and other United Nations organizations will provide a forum for the comparison of the methodology and results of such research. An analysis of existing prevention programmes will be undertaken to identify those which are reported to have been successful, and their methodology will be made known, with due attention to the complex issue of transferability. (GPA, paras. 10, 11 and 12)

18. Governments should meet periodically at the technical specialist level to compare their experiences in drug demand reduction and to promote international collaboration in the field. If desired, UNDCP, in cooperation with other United Nations system organizations, will provide or suggest resource persons and otherwise assist in the organization of such meetings. (GPA, paras. 11 and 12)

19. UNDCP will endeavour to develop and intensify its cooperation with non-governmental organizations and local authorities in order to serve as an international focal point for an exchange of pertinent information on all aspects of drug demand and consumption. In particular, the Programme will actively participate in, and sponsor, the "International Meetings of Mayors Against Drugs" and promote measures and projects aimed at combating drug abuse in urban centres in cooperation with city governments worldwide. The next Meeting of Mayors will be held in May 1992 in Buenos Aires, Argentina. (GPA, paras. 11, 12 and 27)

B. Treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts

20. Governments and non-governmental organizations should submit to UNDCP information on successful or otherwise interesting techniques in the treatment, rehabilitation and

social integration fields. UNDCP will periodically publish information about such programmes. (GPA, para. 31)

21. Governments are encouraged to turn to Targets 31-35 of the CMO for guidance in the planning of treatment and rehabilitation. UNDCP will continue to provide assistance to requesting Governments for treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug addicts. The assistance will concentrate on the planning of such activities, drawing on the experience and resources available in international organizations and through their good offices. The role of non-governmental organizations will be taken fully into account. (GPA, para. 32)

22. Resources permitting, starting in 1992 UNDCP assistance will also be provided through training, with special attention to the identification of training appropriate to the situation in the country or countries concerned. Whenever possible, training will be conducted at the subregional or regional level. UNDCP will draw up by 1994, in collaboration with other organizations, a structured training programme in the field of treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration, offering a variety of options to fit the needs of requesting countries. (GPA, paras. 32 and 33)

23. UNDCP will approach the World Health Organization (WHO) with a proposal to establish in the current year an informal inter-organization committee on drug abuse and HIV with the tasks of ensuring coordination and determining joint actions. (GPA, para. 25)

C. Control of supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

24. Governments of countries where illicit narcotic crops are grown should review and, where necessary, adjust their national and local development plans to ensure effective action against illicit cultivation through measures, supplementing those required by the drug control conventions, such as:

(a) The integration of affected areas into the national economy by ensuring the availability of support services (agricultural credit, marketing assistance, agricultural extension, etc.) at a par with other areas in similar parts of the country where illicit crops are not grown;

(b) The commitment of additional infrastructure development funds to the areas, especially for road-building and other steps intended to facilitate licit production and commerce;

(c) The upgrading to the national norm of such services as health and education;

(d) Making preparations for the time when international anti-drug assistance will no longer be available, e.g. after the elimination of illicit crops locally, and planning for other development assistance to take up any slack which may occur. (GPA, para. 38)

25. Governments should develop specific measures to promote trade in alternative products of initiatives against illicit drug crops. The growing countries should actively promote such products, drawing attention to the "drug crop replacement" aspect, while purchasing countries should take concrete steps to increase their purchases and facilitating the entry of such products. Governments are encouraged to bring such initiatives to the attention of the international community by reporting them to UNDCP for wider publicity. (GPA, para. 39)

26. The crop substitution programme will recruit expertise to deal with the economics of the situation in order to improve the effectiveness of development projects in the growing areas. This expertise will be available to UNDCP supply reduction projects and to those undertaken by other parties. (GPA, para. 38)

27. UNDCP will continue to strengthen its relationships with the international trade and financial institutions, with the objective of achieving a full understanding of, and consideration for, the economic aspects of illicit drug production and in order to promote joint initiatives. (GPA, paras. 39 and 43)

28. UNDCP will pursue, in cooperation with Governments and other international organizations, the development of technology for the remote sensing of narcotic crop areas. It will continue to coordinate and promote research into environmentally safe methods of eradication of illicit crops. (GPA, para. 38)

29. By the end of 1993, UNDCP will develop, in cooperation with WHO and the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), a programme of assistance to Governments in the control over distribution of licit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The programme will focus on such issues as the pharmacy control system in-country, parallel distribution systems, safe prescribing practices and supply of dependence-producing essential medicines. (GPA, paras. 45, 47 and 49)

30. A concerted effort will be made by UNDCP to develop, starting in 1992, a network of designated collaborating laboratories, drawing on existing cooperation arrangements but expanding the network in both geographical and technical terms. Under this arrangement, laboratories will be officially declared as "Collaborating Laboratories" by UNDCP and will be placed in the position to be entrusted with specific tasks at the regional and national levels. (GPA, paras. 47 and 50)

31. Among these tasks will be the training of technicians in drug seizure analysis and in toxicology techniques - the latter being a field of growing importance. Existing targets call for the establishment of two additional training centres in Asia, one in Latin America, one in the Caribbean and up to three in Africa. A special programme of laboratory assistance will be drawn up for Eastern and Central European laboratories. (GPA, para. 50)

32. By 1994, UNDCP will develop a programme, in collaboration with WHO, to assist Governments in the laboratory-related aspects of their control over licit pharmaceuticals, with special attention to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Related to this is the intention to devote greater attention to issues such as drug testing and standard setting, preferably in a subregional or regional context, in industrialized and developing countries. The existing programme of assistance to national laboratories will be continued, with at least fifty countries to receive assistance over the next five years. (GPA, paras. 47 and 50)

33. Bilateral and multilateral providers of international aid aimed at reducing the supply of narcotic drugs should establish mechanisms for coordination and cooperation in the countries or subregions where they are working. UNDCP will take the lead in this process. (GPA, paras. 38 and 39)

D. Suppression of illicit trafficking

34. The collection of data on drug trafficking and seizures will be addressed by UNDCP through a specific effort to improve coordination with similar systems operated the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO/Interpol) and the Customs Cooperation Council (CCC), targeting the direct exchange, or the consolidation of, data systems.

35. Law enforcement cooperation will be strengthened by increasing the effectiveness of regional meetings, such as the meetings of Heads of National Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) by:

(a) Concentrating on practical cooperation and coordination arrangements;

(b) Developing agendas devoted to specific law enforcement issues and techniques, notably those mentioned in paragraphs 52 to 60 of the Global Programme of Action;

(c) Instituting systematic reviews and evaluation of progress made on initiatives recommended by the meetings;

(d) Establishing meeting linkages with other organizations (notably ICPO/Interpol and CCC), thereby rationalizing the process, avoiding duplications and improving Police-Customs cooperation. (GPA, para. 59)

36. Governments should make a deliberate effort to send officials with the appropriate background and experience to international technical meetings on illicit traffic. UNDCP will publish in 1992 the results of a statistical analysis of the participation in each HONLEA meeting, indicating what sectors of Governments are represented and what proportion of them are represented by persons of the designated profile. Conveners of other meetings of this type are encouraged to carry out similar analysis. (GPA, para. 59)

37. UNDCP will undertake the coordination of international training in drug law enforcement and establish an annual training plan starting in 1993. This will be based on an improved and less static calendar of training events worldwide. It will also provide information on proposed training events, to permit coordination at the planning stage. The Programme will also promote the establishment of a network of regional or subregional training centres, to be launched in 1992, which will take on direct responsibility for specific training courses in law enforcement, with support from UNDCP and other training sources. (GPA, paras. 52 and 60)

38. A special drug law enforcement training programme will be provided during 1992 for countries along the Balkan route and in East and Central Europe, coordinated by UNDCP but incorporating both bilateral and multilateral initiatives. (GPA, paras. 54 to 60)

39. Should the concerned Member States wish, UNDCP could also establish a mechanism for the coordination of the provision of equipment and related material assistance for drug law enforcement activities. (GPA, para. 60)

E. Measures to be taken against the effects of money derived from, or used in, illicit trafficking

40. Starting in 1992, UNDCP will develop and implement, in collaboration with the Financial Action Task Force, a programme of assistance in the field of asset tracing and forfeiture of proceeds of illicit drug traffic. The programme will assist States to adopt the necessary provisions and to train the manpower to do so. UNDCP will also develop, in cooperation with ICPO/Interpol, a repository of laws and regulations on the range of financial asset and money laundering issues, following the procedures applied to the existing repository of national laws. (GPA, paras. 61 to 73)

41. UNDCP will inform Governments of the procedures which would apply to the contribution of forfeited proceeds and property or their equivalent value to the United Nations for supplementing the worldwide anti-drug effort. (GPA, para. 72)

F. Strengthening of judicial and legal systems

42. The following table shows, by region, the progress of States towards becoming parties to the international drug control treaties:

Parties to the Conventions as at 30 March 1992

	1961	1961/1972	1971	1988
Africa	36 (69.2%)	27 (51.9%)	29 (55.8%)	12 (23.1%)
Americas/Caribbean	27 (79.1%)	25 (73.5%)	26 (76.5%)	16 (47.1%)
Asia/Pacific	27 (73.0%)	21 (56.8%)	18 (48.6%)	9 (24.3%)
Europe*	33 (71.7%)	25 (54.3%)	26 (56.5%)	16 (34.8%)
Middle East	11 (91.7%)	9 (75.0%)	8 (66.7%)	7 (58.3%)
TOTAL PARTIES	134	107	107	60
% TOTAL STATES**	73.6%	58.8%	58.8%	33.0%

* Including all constituant States which were part of the former USSR.

** Including 175 Member States and 7 non-member States of the United Nations.

43. The rate of accession to the 1988 Convention has been particularly rapid. By 18 December 1991, i.e. three years after adoption, there were 54 Parties compared with 29, 17 and 37, respectively, for the 1961, 1971 and 1972 instruments after the same period. The Convention also entered into force in record time. (GPA, para. 74)

44. The fact that a State is a party to a particular convention does not necessarily mean that at the time the convention enters into force for that State, it has the necessary legal and administrative infrastructures in place to carry out all the obligations it has assumed. Some States become parties before they implement all the necessary changes in domestic law and administration. Others postpone the formal act of accession or ratification until all enabling domestic measures are in place. (GPA, paras. 74 to 85)

45. Against this background, UNDCP will aggressively pursue its programme of assistance to Governments in the field of drug legislation, with the objective of ensuring that by the end of five years the great majority of countries have modern and complete laws in conformity with the international conventions. Special efforts will be made in the case of countries still applying laws from the colonial period, as well as in the case of new countries and countries facing acute drug-related problems. This action will also promote ratification of the conventions. (GPA, paras. 75 and 78)

46. UNDCP will review the enabling legislation of each State Party to the 1988 Convention to ensure compliance with its provisions and, where requested, provide legal and related technical assistance to enable the legislation to be brought into line with the Convention. (GPA, paras. 75 and 78)

47. Annex I identifies those States which are not yet party to one or more conventions. With regard to the 1988 Convention, there are also the 44 signatories still proceeding towards ratification. It is important that those signatories complete the legislative and other enabling changes and ratify as a priority matter. (GPA, para. 74)

48. A number of the States listed in annex I are either at risk or already experiencing significant problems relating to illicit supply, demand, trafficking, transit, or diversion of licit drugs or chemicals to illicit use. A number of others have emerging or developed pharmaceutical industries producing preparations containing controlled substances for export. Still others have emerging or developing banking and financial services sectors which are vulnerable to money laundering abuse, as controls are progressively tightened in mainstream financial centres and trafficking proceeds are moved to remaining havens. (GPA, para. 74)

49. The States listed in annex I should take the necessary legal and administrative action to become a Party to the relevant conventions as soon as possible, and no later than the following dates:

(a) Category 1 (12 States), by 31 December 1993;

(b) Category 2 (45 States), by 31 December 1994;

(c) Category 3 (34 States), by 31 December 1995;

(d) Category 4 (45 States), by 31 December 1997.

(GPA, para. 74)

50. The above target dates should be one year earlier for each State listed in annex I if it is not yet a party to the:

(a) 1961 Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, or the 1971 Convention, but permits the manufacture or export from its territory of the substances controlled there;

(b) 1988 Convention, but permits the manufacture or export of chemicals controlled under that Convention; bank secrecy or other measures which prevent or hinder the investigation of drug related crime including money laundering;

or significant business transactions by financial institutions without requiring substantiated customer identification, scrutiny of large or suspicious financial transactions, or other appropriate measures to detect money laundering.

51. Africa has the largest number of States of any region not already party to any convention, or to only one or two, followed by the Asia/Pacific region. Thus, these will continue to be priority regions for UNDCP legal assistance. States unlikely to be able to become a party to all the conventions by the target dates should, wherever possible, request legal and related technical assistance from UNDCP or States already party to the relevant conventions. At the same time, States already party to a convention should consider contributing, through UNDCP, project funds and expert legal personnel to assist States not yet party to develop appropriate implementing legislation, infrastructure and policies. (GPA, paras. 74, 75 and 78)

52. During 1992-1993, the Programme will develop a complete set of model legislation for each of the major judicial systems and in the required languages, while a training programme at various levels will be developed and implemented for judges. At the same time, the Programme will also develop a legislative data base using modern EDP technology. On the basis of these and other measures, a concentrated effort at harmonization of legislation within regions or subregions should become more feasible, and specific measures to promote international cooperation can be pursued. Governments should actively pursue through bilateral contacts or regional organizations the developing of bilateral and regional initiatives aimed at harmonizing drug legislation. (GPA, paras. 75 to 83)

II. MASTER PLANS FOR DRUG ABUSE CONTROL

A. The purpose of master plans

53. For a number of years the United Nations has been encouraging the adoption by Governments of instruments containing a comprehensive analysis of drug-control issues and requirements at the national and regional levels. To that end, in the early 1980s the former UNFDAC conceived the master-plan approach, which was subsequently endorsed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking held in June 1987. UNDCP considers master plans to be an indispensable tool in the pursuit of a consistent, global strategy in international drug control. The Programme intends to do its utmost to further promote and broaden the use of master plans. (GPA, para. 96)

54. The understanding of the purpose of master plans evolved over the years as Governments and the United Nations accumulated experience. This chapter summarises the present understanding of the master-plan concept and contains proposals for its future application.

55. Master plans are adopted by Governments as the single document outlining all national - or regional - concerns in drug control. They summarize authoritatively national policies and, at the same time, they define priorities and apportion responsibilities for drug control efforts. Master plans also constitute a reference for bilateral and multilateral institutions which may provide technical cooperation or financial support to the country or region concerned.

56. For countries in need of assistance, master plans can be fund-raising tools of great importance. Donors are more likely to support individual projects if they are part of a larger planning framework. Additionally, while it is important for donors to focus on specific geographical areas or activities which suit individual development assistance policies, it is equally important for them - and for the international community in general - to associate with other donors in a consortium of efforts. The master plan facilitates this collective identification and coordination of efforts within a single strategy defined by the national authorities concerned.

57. Master plans attempt to view the drug abuse problem in its totality and also in relation to other country-wide issues. In general, drug control concerns reflected in a master plan stand a better chance of being taken into account when decisions are made on national development activities because of their greater visibility and their financial implications for domestic and foreign resource allocation.

58. To the extent that it embodies a country's strategy and plan of work in drug control, the master plan is, however, much more than a fund-raising tool. In fact, countries which do not require assistance may nevertheless recognize the need for master plans and share them with others in appropriate international forums such as the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. This will facilitate, inter alia, the coordination of strategies and mutual support in what is recognized to be a global struggle to be pursued collectively.

59. As master plans are official statements of national policies and priorities, their contents are ultimately to be determined by the Governments adopting them. Experience shows, however, that the usefulness of master plans is greatly enhanced if they conform to a format which takes into account the experience accumulated by others and facilitates the synoptic analysis of data. Thus, in promoting the formulation and adoption of master plans, UNDCP urges Governments to address through them the following topics:

(a) A summary on the national economy (particularly production, trade and markets), development plans and priorities, international assistance requirements as appropriate. This information should be related to the drug control problems and the strategy for dealing with them;

(b) International drug control conventions and other legal instruments ratified, and commitments entered into, as well as pertinent national legislation and legal provisions;

(c) Drug control responsibilities of the judicial and executive branches of Governments, the roles of individual ministries and other State institutions, including any coordinating body or function which may have been established;

(d) A factual analysis of the drug abuse situation under the traditional headings of supply, demand, illicit trafficking, etc. This analysis is to be based on verifiable data to the maximum extent possible. Regional and international conditions having an important impact on the drug situation in the country should be mentioned as necessary to ensure a correct understanding;

(e) Identification of all concerns deserving attention, with priorities defined according to the scope or urgency of the problems and the logical sequence of the measures required. Initiatives to be undertaken vis-à-vis other Governments in bilateral or multilateral forums are also identified. In this section, the master plan spells out (i) the overall goals of the national drug control strategy, and (ii) a specific five-year plan of action;

(f) Attribution of responsibilities for the activities envisaged in the five-year plan of action to ministries and other national and local entities including non-governmental organizations, if so decided. This section of the master plan contains cost estimates and identifies sources of funding. It is especially important that whenever technical assistance or funding are to be sought from outside the country, this be so indicated with the maximum detail possible. To that end, this section of the master plan should be prepared in close cooperation with organizations providing bilateral or multilateral assistance;

(g) Procedures for the monitoring and evaluation of activities undertaken to implement the master plan;

(h) The last part of the master plan - often presented in a separate volume - contains the so-called sector plans, i.e. plans and projects related to specific drug-control activities. Sector plans often take the form of project profiles with a short description of the projects including a summary budget. Sector plans may also include complete project documents ready for funding.

60. Subregional and regional master plans follow, mutatis mutandis, the same format as national master plans. They are prepared in cooperation between two or more countries which are often adjacent and share similar or complementary drug- control concerns. Through subregional and regional master plans, Governments commit themselves to a joint effort which often

requires coordination of activities and pooling of information. Given the trans-boundary nature of many drug issues, these master plans have great potential. The mandate of UNDCP as an international organization supra partes makes it eminently suited to promote subregional and regional master plans and to assist Governments in their preparation and implementation.

61. The various stages through which a master plan is prepared are important. The process encourages the compilation and analysis of essential data on drug abuse control, and helps clarify issues related to policies, strategies and the administrative structures for their implementation.

62. Arrangements and working procedures for the preparation of the master plan must be agreed upon before the exercise commences. Experience shows that organs involved either directly or indirectly in drug abuse control often are not related to each other and many governmental agencies exchange views on this topic for the first time when master plans are prepared. The establishment of a national planning task force is a prerequisite for the preparation of the master plan. Members of the task force should include representatives of national and local planning bodies and agencies which will be involved in the financing and implementation of the master plan. Representatives of the beneficiaries, academic institutions and non-governmental organizations involved in drug-control activities should also be associated as appropriate with the exercise. External assistance and expertise is normally required in the preparation of the plan, and UNDCP has accumulated unique capacity to provide such support. Consultancies and funding may also be necessary for surveys and research needed to secure essential data.

63. For obvious reasons, the time required for the preparation of master plans varies from one country to another. When human and financial resources are adequate and enough quality data is available, from three to six months should suffice. The master plan, once adopted, becomes the official policy of the Government. The fact that the master plan is embodied in a document should not lead to a static view of what is in fact a process subject to on-going implementation and periodic review. Normally, the master plan document is updated every two years, so that it can be adjusted to reflect new developments and requirements.

B. Proposals for the adoption of master plans

64. At the moment, there exist only a limited number of master plans which satisfy the criteria outlined in subchapter A above. In 1991, two master plans were completed in Bangladesh and Nepal; governmental approval of the Bangladeshi plan is expected in July 1992. The master plan for Sri Lanka should be completed in June 1992 and approved by the end of the year. Most other up-to-date master plans have been introduced in the Caribbean region between 1988 and 1991.

65. UNDCP intends to do its upmost to encourage all Governments - particularly those of countries most exposed to the drug menace - to adopt master plans by the end of the five-year period concluding in 1996. To that end, the following initiatives are underway or will be undertaken shortly by UNDCP.

66. A subregional master plan for 11 Central African countries should be finalized in December 1992 as a joint project between the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and the Programme. The master plan, to be implemented by the Community with the support of UNDCP, will be submitted for approval by the ECCAS Conference of Heads of State in early 1993. Subsequently, national master plans will be formulated and implemented in the 11 countries over a period of two years. In Africa, contacts have also been made with the Governments of Namibia and Nigeria to study the possibility of their preparing master plans in 1992.

67. In Asia, Lao P.D.R., Pakistan and Viet Nam have reached an advanced stage of preparation for their national master plans. The Programme intends to approach Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines to propose master plans in 1992 or 1993, and India in 1993. The possibility of a subregional master plan for the Central Asian republics of the Commonwealth of Independent States will be discussed in a forthcoming mission to the region. The preparation of a subregional master plan for the island States of the Pacific is targeted for 1993.

68. In Latin America, contacts are underway for the establishment of master plans in Bolivia, Colombia and Peru in 1992. The Programme intends to propose that similar exercises be initiated in Brazil and Ecuador in 1992 or 1993, when it also intends to propose the preparation of a regional master plan for Central American countries. As mentioned earlier, most Caribbean countries have already adopted master plans. The Programme is in contact with Aruba and Dominica with a view to assist them in the adoption of national master plans by the end of 1992. Suriname is among the countries which will be contacted for the same purpose in the near future.

69. Developed countries should also rely on the master-plan approach. Besides helping to define national concerns and strategies in drug control, this would ensure a better understanding of the interaction between activities undertaken in different countries and regions. Some national Governments may have already adopted plans of work which basically meet the concerns addressed by the master-plan format proposed by the Programme; the situation appears wanting in other countries. Albeit no financial support or technical assistance may be required, the Programme intends to approach in the near future some of those countries in Europe and North America and encourage them to commit themselves to this exercise.

70. The need for, and potential of, master plans in Central and Eastern Europeans countries and countries members of the Commonwealth of Independent States have been the objective of preliminary contacts over the past few months. In the Middle East, the Programme expects to send a visiting mission to Lebanon soon. Consideration by the Lebanese Government of the master-plan concept will be one of the topics to be discussed in the context of possible UNDCP assistance.

III. UNITED NATIONS DECADE AGAINST DRUG ABUSE

71. At its seventeenth special session in February 1990, the General Assembly proclaimed the years from 1991 to 2000 as the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse. The Decade was to be devoted to effective and sustained action to promote the implementation of the Global Programme of Action on international cooperation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. (GPA, para. 99 and Political Declaration, para. 29)

72. UNDCP will promote, monitor and report on activities undertaken at the national, regional and international levels under the general theme "A Global Response to a Global Challenge". Intensified efforts will be devoted to the fullest possible implementation worldwide of the Global Programme of Action. As decided by the General Assembly, this will also entail encouragement of the application of the recommendations of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control adopted by ICDAIT in 1987. In addition, support will be provided to the implementation of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan, aimed at the fulfilment of all existing mandates for drug abuse control in the United Nations common system and of related intergovernmental decisions. Throughout, concerted and cohesive action will be sought keeping in mind that, as reaffirmed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 1991, the international drug control treaties and the Global Programme of Action together constitute the basic framework for international cooperation. (GPA, paras. 8, 96 and 97)

73. The promotion and implementation of United Nations decades must rely on the coordinated efforts of national committees or focal points, either established anew or already in operation. Indeed, the Global Programme of Action indicates that the establishment of national committees and other ad hoc structures shall be considered. Information is being requested from Governments on the central coordinating mechanisms designated at the national level as well as with respect to any activities already implemented or envisaged. This information will permit the compilation of a master directory of national focal points to facilitate exchange of information, supplemented by lists of focal points in relevant intergovernmental organizations and specialized agencies.

74. In addition to, and in support of, the overall objectives of the Decade identified by the General Assembly, specific activities to be undertaken by UNDCP will relate to the ten areas identified below around concrete targets stemming from the Global Programme of Action and in accordance with priorities established by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs:

(a) To enhance international cooperation worldwide towards more effective international drug abuse control and to act as the focal coordinating point for the Decade within the United Nations system;

(b) To promote interest in the Decade and to seek broader understanding of and support for related strategies, policies and activities;

(c) To crystallize and disseminate coherent themes and messages, highlighting United Nations mandates and UNDCP contributions, and to articulate commemorative messages based on realistic expectations towards attainable goals taking due account of the human dimension in the drug abuse challenge;

(d) To mobilize organizations, groups and individuals in intensified efforts to prevent and reduce drug abuse and in nurturing an overall culture against illicit drugs;

(e) To stimulate and enlist greater involvement of basic community forces, local leaders, educators, opinion-makers, and role models, and to strengthen NGO participation;

(f) To identify key groups and individuals and to recognize and reward successful efforts, encouraging the transfer of information and expertise;

(g) To develop and disseminate information tools seeking increased recognition, understanding and support as well as to sponsor events designed to raise public awareness and to assist in fund-raising efforts;

(h) To highlight preventive programmes and to support drug demand reduction initiatives;

(i) To expedite the exchange of information, expertise and materials in support of the overall implementation of the Global Programme of Action;

(j) To monitor, review and evaluate activities undertaken and envisaged, and to report to intergovernmental bodies, including in particular the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as required.

75. While Governments will remain the principal counterparts of the Programme, the enlistment of non-governmental organizations is a key requirement for the successful implementation of the Decade. In this context, a world

conference of NGOs could be organized in 1993, provided sponsorship and hosting by a government is secured. The necessary liaison and expanded networking with NGOs, both with those in consultative status and those still beyond the United Nations system, will also be undertaken. The vital importance of the participation and support of elements in the private sector previously untapped is also recognized and should be pursued in the context of the Decade by Governments and UNDCP alike.

76. The involvement of the mass media is of basic importance in the mobilization of public support, as well as towards the desired development of a new consciousness and culture against drug abuse. While a full-fledged campaign would have substantial financial implications, the Decade must include a strong public information component and close collaboration with the mass media must be maintained and indeed strengthened.

77. Key personalities, well-known individual and role models could be invited to become special ambassadors for the Decade to assist in spearheading the dissemination of basic information. A related task will be the articulation and widespread dissemination of coherent themes and messages.

78. In promoting such an anti-drug abuse culture, activities will be aimed not only at large urban centres but also to small cities and towns with the participation of basic community forces including parents, youth and other peer groups, educators and trade unions. Professional associations will also be contacted to enlist their participation.

79. Building upon the reputation and credibility of the United Nations, the involvement of the scientific community and of higher education institutions will also be sought, particularly in the advancement of basic research on issues in the forefront of international drug control. Periodic brainstorming seminars will be organized in the context of the Decade on topics of special interest with a view to increasing understanding of the complex drug abuse phenomenon and to seeking feasible solutions to reduce its negative consequences.

Annex I

Table of States which are not party to certain international drug control treaties

(i) An "X" indicates that the State is not party to the treaty listed in the column.

(ii) An "*" indicates a non-member State of the United Nations.

(iii) Please refer to paragraph 49 for an explanation of the "category" of each State.

	1961	1961/1972	1971	1988	Category
Afghanistan		X			1
Albania	X	X	X	X	4
Algeria		X		X	3
Angola	X	X	X	X	4
Antigua and Barbuda	X	X	X	X	4
Armenia	X	X	X	X	4
Australia				X	2
Austria			X	X	2
Azerbaijan	X	X	X	X	4
Barbados				X	2
Belarus		X			1
Belgium			X	X	3
Belize	X	X	X	X	4
Benin				X	2
Bhutan	X	X	X		3
Botswana				X	2
Brunei Darussalam				X	2
Bulgaria		X		X	3
Burkina Faso		X		X	3
Burundi	X	X	X	X	4
Cambodia	X	X	X	X	4
Cape Verde				X	2
Central African Republic	X	X	X	X	4

	1961	1961/1972	1971	1988	Category
Chad		X	X	X	3
Colombia				X	2
Comoros	X	X	X	X	4
Congo	X	X	X	X	4
Cuba				X	2
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	X	X	X	X	4
Djibouti	X	X	X	X	4
Dominica	X	X	X	X	4
Dominican Republic		X		X	3
El Salvador	X	X	X	X	4
Equatorial Guinea	X	X	X	X	4
Estonia	X	X	X	X	4
Ethiopia		X		X	3
Federated States of Micronesia				X	2
Fiji			X	X	3
Finland				X	2
Gabon				X	2
Gambia	X	X	X	X	4
Germany				X	2
Grenada	X	X			2
Guinea-Bissau	X	X	X	X	4
Guyana			X		1
Haiti			X	X	3
Holy See*				X	2
Honduras			X		1
Hungary				X	2
Iceland				X	2
Indonesia			X	X	3
Iran		X	X	X	3
Iraq				X	2

	1961	1961/1972	1971	1988	Category
Ireland			X	X	3
Israel			X	X	3
Jamaica				X	2
Japan				X	2
Kazakhstan	X	X	X	X	4
Kenya			X	X	3
Kiribati*	X	X	X	X	4
Kuwait				X	2
Kyrgyzstan	X	X	X	X	4
Lao (PDR)		X	X	X	3
Latvia	X	X	X	X	4
Lebanon		X	X	X	3
Lesotho				X	2
Liberia			X	X	3
Libya				X	2
Liechtenstein		X	X	X	3
Lithuania	X	X	X	X	4
Luxembourg				X	2
Malawi				X	2
Malaysia				X	2
Maldives	X	X	X	X	4
Mali		X	X	X	3
Malta				X	2
Marshall Islands				X	2
Mauritania				X	2
Mauritius		X		X	3
Moldova	X	X	X	X	4
Mongolia			X	X	3
Morocco		X		X	3
Mozambique	X	X	X	X	4
Myanmar		X	X		2
Namibia	X	X	X	X	4

	1961	1961/1972	1971	1988	Category
Nauru*	X	X	X	X	4
Nepal			X		1
Netherlands			X	X	3
New Zealand				X	2
Nicaragua		X			1
Niger			X	X	3
Norway				X	2
Oman			X		1
Pakistan		X			1
Panama				X	2
Papua New Guinea				X	2
Philippines				X	2
Poland		X		X	3
Republic of Korea				X	2
Romania			X	X	3
Russian Federation		X			1
Rwanda				X	2
Saint Kitts and Nevis	X	X	X	X	4
Saint Lucia			X	X	3
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	X	X	X	X	4
Samoa	X	X	X	X	4
San Marino	X	X	X	X	4
Sao Tome and Principe	X	X	X	X	4
Saudi Arabia		X			1
Sierra Leone	X	X	X	X	4
Singapore				X	2
Solomon Islands		X	X	X	3
Somalia				X	2
South Africa				X	2
Sri Lanka			X		1
Sudan		X	X	X	3

	1961	1961/1972	1971	1988	Category
Suriname				X	2
Swaziland	X	X	X	X	4
Switzerland*		X	X	X	3
Tajikistan	X	X	X	X	4
Thailand				X	2
Tonga*				X	2
Trinidad and Tobago				X	2
Turkey		X		X	3
Turkmenistan	X	X	X	X	4
Tuvalu*	X	X	X	X	4
Ukraine		X			1
United Republic of Tanzania	X	X	X	X	4
Uruguay				X	2
Uzbekistan	X	X	X	X	4
Vanuatu	X	X	X	X	4
Viet Nam	X	X	X	X	4
Yemen	X	X	X	X	4
Zaire				X	2
Zambia		X	X	X	3
Zimbabwe	X	X	X	X	4

Annex II

REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

A. Africa

1. African countries should implement prevention activities, including public enlightenment campaigns on the consequences of drug abuse and trafficking and selected but intensive education initiatives targeting vulnerable population groups. Teachers, social workers, community leaders, religious groups and NGOs should be involved in such initiatives. Current and planned AIDS prevention programmes should be linked with drug abuse prevention initiatives. (GPA, paras. 9 and 11)

2. Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Senegal and Tanzania have recently decided to integrate preventive education in school programmes and recreative activities. They will also introduce drug-free structures within schools, town districts and work places (example: drug-free clubs) and establish a drug abuse monitoring system, a mechanism permanently informing authorities on drug abuse developments which should enable them to adjust their preventive system accordingly. (GPA, paras. 9 and 11)

3. On its part, UNDCP intends to launch during 1992, in cooperation with WHO, action-oriented epidemiological surveys in 10 to 12 African countries to assess drug abuse patterns, to provide information on the causes of drug demand and to define prevention programmes as well as programmes dealing with treatment and rehabilitation. In consultation with Governments, the Programme will also develop projects in prevention and will help evaluate regularly their experiences. In 1993-1994, the Programme will fund workshops in Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania and Kenya enabling national professionals to exchange experiences and it will ensure the diffusion of the findings of such workshops. The Programme also intends to support the building of national drug abuse monitoring systems and to link those systems with the UNDCP International Drug Abuse Assessment system, to ensure regular updating of the formulary it is preparing for rational prescription of psychotropic substances in African countries, and to issue during 1993 and 1994 manuals and guidelines for professionals involved in prevention work. (GPA, paras. 9, 11 and 13)

4. While health care professionals are witnesses to the spreading of drug abuse, addicts in many African countries are perceived and treated as criminals rather than as patients. By 1993-1994, Governments should review and amend penal laws that do not provide for the treatment of drug addicts/offenders as a possible alternative to punishment. Drug addiction issues should be introduced in the study curricula of health care workers and health professional associations should promote adequate treatment techniques. A methodology should be adopted linking the treatment of addicts with their rehabilitation and social reintegration and the latter with vocational training and a ministry or similar other governmental body should be made responsible for the required programmes. (GPA, paras. 30 and 33)

5. UNDCP will strive to integrate treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration concerns in its assistance projects for drug control, and provide the necessary technical expertise. In 1993-1994, the Programme will introduce small-scale pilot projects in countries where drug addiction is most widespread, such as Kenya, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal and Tanzania, and will promote and fund evaluation surveys and make available their findings to Governments and concerned professionals. At the same time, the Programme will organize through the regional training centres in Abidjan, Cairo and Nairobi, workshops, symposia and visit tours for concerned officials and professionals on national policies and technical approaches in rehabilitation. Starting in the current year, joint ILO/UNDCP and ILO/WHO/UNDCP projects will benefit practitioners and social workers involved in drug addiction treatment and rehabilitation. (GPA, paras. 32, 33, 34 and 36)

6. Intensive training, better equipment and greater coordination among law enforcement services are needed to strengthen the Governments' operational capacity, in particular their mobility and intelligence system, to enable them to fight the illicit cultivation and manufacture of drugs. Mechanisms to control the licit movement of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors and essential chemicals, in particular pharmacy control should be strengthened . At the same time, African countries should develop better cooperation with international drug control organs, in particular INCB, which can advise them on concrete control measures. (GPA, paras. 38 to 50)

7. During the five-year period, UNDCP will supply transport and communication equipment and audio-visual materials to the law enforcement services of African countries affected by drug trafficking. Training of their staff will continue and cooperation in law enforcement will be encouraged, in particular the exchange of information at the subregional level. Chad, Congo, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda, Burundi and Zaire will be involved in the first such exercise. (GPA, paras. 52, 56 and 60)

8. UNDCP will facilitate the access of national authorities to data-bank information concerning drug trafficking, especially that of ICPO/Interpol. It will assess periodically the effectiveness of drug control administrations in charge of licit movement of drugs and support Governments in the implementation of remedial measures. For 1993-1994, the Programme is planning new, comprehensive projects in the Central African countries and in Namibia, Gambia and Egypt encompassing assistance to strengthen control over the licit movement of drugs, to prevent diversion into illicit traffic. Missions are also planned to European countries from where psychotropic substances originate and are illicitly exported to Africa. (GPA, paras. 52, 56 and 60)

9. Heroin and cocaine traffickers increasingly use African countries as transit points. There is a growth in cannabis cultivation and supply on African markets and outside the continent and an ongoing diversion of psychotropic substances of

European origin to illicit markets. National governments should implement control measures provided for in international drug control treaties, especially the 1988 Convention, regarding the suppression of illicit supply of drugs. They should create specialized anti-drug brigades within Police and Customs and strengthen law enforcement by means of adequate training of personnel and coordination among the services responsible. (GPA, paras. 38 to 60)

10. UNDCP will continue to provide assistance to African Governments for the identification of seized drugs through its laboratory development programme; Angola, Namibia and Nigeria will be the next countries to receive such assistance. In 1993, UNDCP will plan and implement at its regional centres a specialized training programme in investigation for law enforcement services of 12 African countries. UNDCP will develop detection capabilities of law enforcement services and will work out by 1994 models of coordination between the Police and Customs for consideration by Governments. Concerning drug trafficking, by 1995, the Programme will develop a project of communications network permitting prompt exchange of information among African countries for operational purposes. It will provide necessary equipment to law enforcement services and assist Governments to develop computerized joint intelligence systems combining information from the Police, Customs, Gendarmerie and Immigration services. (GPA, paras. 51 to 60)

11. Money laundering is not a major concern in the African context. African States, however, should be prepared to cope with possible adverse developments in this regard. UNDCP will provide legal expertise to help Governments upgrade legal and financial systems with regard to money laundering. It will train magistrates and organize exchanges among law enforcement personnel from African countries and, beginning in 1994, will develop a system which would alert countries of indications that their banking system is being penetrated by traffickers for money laundering. Bilateral and multilateral agreements among States will be promoted to secure control in connection with money laundering. (GPA, paras. 62 to 73)

12. Many African countries lack adequate drug control legislation including relevant penal provisions. UNDCP will continue to help Governments to prepare and enact up-to-date laws on the basis of model laws worked out by the Programme in collaboration with national officials; this action will extend to the sector of pharmacy inspection. Training programmes for magistrates and other law enforcement personnel will be undertaken, beginning in 1992, to benefit over 20 countries, along with the elaboration in 1993-1994 of models of bilateral and multilateral agreements and treaties to further international cooperation against drug trafficking and the supply of transport, communication and audio-visual equipment to law enforcement services. (GPA, paras. 52, 75 and 81)

13. Aircraft and vessels are increasingly used for drug smuggling. Governments should reinforce surveillance of the national territory to prevent its possible utilization by drug traffickers and should introduce specific drug control measures, particularly in free-trade zones and free ports. Controls at airports, ports and other border points must improve to ensure that no illicit transportation of drugs is taking place there and mixed squads of Police and Customs agents should be formed to deal with drug control at border points. Cooperation among countries and with the international organizations concerned must be strengthened. (GPA, paras. 51 to 60)

14. In order to facilitate these national efforts, UNDCP provides specialized training and equipment to law enforcement services dealing with drug control at border points. CCC, ICPO/Interpol and the Universal Postal Union will be involved in 1992-1993 in training and technical operations efforts. UNDCP will approach the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) with proposals for the review and strengthening of its current regulations with regard to drug trafficking. (GPA, paras. 52, 56, 57, 58 and 60)

B. South and South-West Asia

15. In the period 1992-1993, all Governments of the region should mobilise domestic and external resources to carry out well-targeted prevention campaigns. In addition, preventive education and information components should be built into rural development programmes designed to eliminate illicit production. (GPA, paras. 9, 11 and 38)

16. Treatment and after-care services have been established by Governments and by non-governmental bodies throughout the region. They fall far short of meeting the demand, however. Greater efforts must be made to involve local communities in treatment and after-care programmes and indeed in prevention programmes. In this connection, Governments should draw up coherent strategies and monitor the activities of donor and receiver agencies for consistency. (GPA, paras. 30 to 37)

17. Illicit cultivation of opium poppy occurs in various parts of Afghanistan and Pakistan. Heroin or morphine refineries are located close to the producing areas. The Government of Pakistan has been progressively extending the area in which its ban on opium poppy cultivation is enforced, in accordance with its Special Development and Enforcement Plan (SDEP). SDEP should be updated in conjunction with the national master-plan exercise which has recently begun. Further appreciable reductions in opium poppy cultivation and output should be achieved during the five-year plan period, in consonance with the spread of economic and social development activities. It will be necessary for donors and international agencies to contribute substantial resources to support this work. (GPA, para. 38)

18. In Afghanistan, the fragmentation of power in the country makes the prospects of reducing illicit production extremely uncertain. In the near future, the effort to limit the supply of drugs from Afghanistan will necessarily be focused mainly on law enforcement work in neighbouring countries. Nevertheless, alternative development programmes should be initiated on a pilot basis in areas where control has been consolidated. Moreover, the numerous aid agencies operating in rural parts of Afghanistan should promote a coherent message on the dangers of narcotic drugs, and avoid any actions that could encourage or condone narcotic drug production. Drug awareness campaigns should be conducted through governmental and non-governmental agencies. (GPA, para. 38)

19. UNDCP assistance is being given to India to strengthen the controls over the licit production and stockpiling of opium. The situation should be reviewed in due course to determine the effect of the assistance on preventing leakages to the illicit trade. It is recommended that a full survey of the licit production be carried out by the Indian authorities within the next two years with support from UNDCP and INCB. (GPA, paras. 38 and 45 to 50)

20. The chemicals and equipment needed to refine morphine and heroin from raw opium are licitly manufactured in some parts of the region. Governments of manufacturing or importing countries should, in the framework of drug control master-plans or otherwise, establish effective monitoring and control systems to prevent such products from being diverted into illicit channels. (GPA, paras. 45 and 46)

21. Governments should also implement the relevant provisions of the international drug control treaties, in particular the 1988 Convention. They should also establish facilities to permit the timely and accurate exchange of operational intelligence, and to coordinate the activities of drug law enforcement agencies with a view to arresting and convicting traffickers, especially those involved in organised criminal groups. UNDCP and bilateral donors should provide technical assistance to law enforcement agencies where appropriate, including assistance for the establishment of national drugs intelligence units within the framework of a national drugs coordinating mechanism. (GPA, paras. 74 and 75)

22. In conjunction with ratifying the 1988 Convention, all countries should develop legislation for the tracing and confiscation of assets derived from illicit traffic. They should enter into bilateral and multilateral agreements to facilitate the tracing and confiscation of assets derived from illicit traffic; and monitor cash movements or financial transactions between States using appropriate bilateral arrangements. The commendable initiative of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) countries in approving their multilateral agreement should produce concrete results, and States should, where desired, be provided with assistance to enable them to derive the maximum benefit from such legislation. (GPA, paras. 62 to 73)

23. The judicial and legal systems should be strengthened to enable them to administer the relevant laws. These systems should be working effectively by the end of the five-year period. A timetable of actions to this end should be drawn up in the context of the national master-plan exercise and otherwise; Governments should be provided with all necessary assistance by UNDCP and bilateral donors in order to achieve this objective. (GPA, paras. 74 and 75)

24. Trafficking groups based in Afghanistan pose grave threats, endangering the stability and social well-being of the country and its neighbours. It is therefore essential that manufacturing countries and neighbouring countries as well as the Afghan Government take urgent steps to prevent arms and explosives from getting into the hands of groups involved in drug production and trafficking. (GPA, paras. 86 to 89)

C. South-East Asia and the Pacific

25. Further work is needed in most countries of the region to identify the vulnerable groups and the principal drugs of abuse, and to devise sound, well-targeted prevention activities. More resources, domestic and external, should be made available to implement these activities; full involvement of non-governmental organisations should be promoted. In the framework of rural development programmes aimed at eliminating opium poppy cultivation, urgent action is needed also to prevent the spread of heroin addiction and AIDS among ethnic minorities. Drug abuse prevention also needs more attention in island States of the Pacific, where it is at a very early stage. (GPA, pars. 9, 11, 35 and 38)

26. There is a substantial accumulation of experience within the region in the treatment of drug dependence and the delivery of after-care services. Nevertheless, most countries face constraints on implementing effective and comprehensive treatment programmes. Greater efforts should be made to exchange experience among countries; the UNDCP Regional Centre in Bangkok is to play an active role here. More resources should also be mobilised for both governmental and non-governmental agencies having responsibilities in this area. (GPA, paras. 30 to 37)

27. Recently steps have been taken by Governments to end insurgencies in opium-producing areas, to re-establish the rule of law and to bring those areas into the mainstream of economic and social development. The countries of the so-called "Golden Triangle" have expressed their readiness to collaborate in this effort, with a view to stemming the flow of opium and heroin into or through their territories. In particular, they will share experiences and transit facilities and participate in joint activities encompassing rural development, demand reduction and law enforcement. (GPA, para. 38)

28. This programme, being carried out in China, Myanmar and Thailand under the UNDCP subregional strategy, will be pursued vigorously. It should be enlarged on the basis of the initial experiences, in the countries of the subregion, particularly Lao

People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam. Donor agencies, bilateral and multilateral, should give the fullest support to this initiative. (GPA, para. 38)

29. The chemicals and equipment needed to refine heroin from opium are licitly manufactured in many parts of the region. Governments of manufacturing or importing countries should within the period 1992-1993 establish effective monitoring and control systems to prevent such products from being diverted into illicit channels. (GPA, para. 45)

30. Several countries suffer considerably from abuse of prescription drugs and other synthetic drugs such as methamphetamine. The control systems for both prescription drugs and the precursors of methamphetamine should be strengthened. (GPA, para. 45)

31. Efforts to suppress trafficking should be stepped up in all areas bordering on the heroin-producing "Golden Triangle". This will necessitate increased commitment and resources by the affected countries, greater cooperation among them, as well as intensified cooperation with the principal countries of destination of the drugs. For this purpose, States should implement urgently the provisions of the 1988 Convention, and conclude appropriate mutual assistance agreements. All States should establish and publish a timetable for completing these actions. Similar measures should be taken by other countries of the region, including the island States of the Pacific since a tightening of controls in one area will inevitably lead traffickers to shift some operations to places with less capacity to deal with them. (GPA, paras. 51 to 60)

32. In conjunction with ratifying the 1988 Convention, countries should develop legislation for the tracing and confiscation of assets derived from illicit traffic. They should enter into bilateral and multilateral agreements to facilitate the tracing and confiscation of assets derived from illicit traffic; and monitor cash movements or financial transactions between States using appropriate bilateral arrangements. UNDCP will encourage the overall harmonisation of national systems against money laundering. (GPA, paras. 62 to 73)

33. The judicial and legal systems should be strengthened to enable them to administer the relevant laws. These systems should be working effectively by the end of the five-year period. A timetable of actions to this end should be drawn up in the context of the national master-plan exercise and otherwise; Governments should be provided with all necessary assistance by UNDCP and bilateral donors in order to achieve this objective. (GPA, paras. 74 to 85)

34. Manufacturing countries, neighbouring countries and the Myanmar Government should take urgent steps to prevent arms and explosives from getting into the hands of groups involved in drug production and trafficking in that country. The countries in question should meet within 1992 to draw up specific measures to this end. (GPA, paras. 86 to 89)

D. Latin America

35. Vigorous efforts will be required by governments in the demand reduction sector, with preventive education campaigns in schools, youth organizations and through the mass media to create a cultural environment which is against drug consumption. Projects are required which can reach not only young people attending school but also those who are marginalized and living on the fringe of society. There is a clear need to design comprehensive demand reduction strategies as an integral part of the national master-plans; the drug demand reduction plan for Bolivia, the first in this series, should be completed in 1992. It will be followed by plans for Colombia, Peru and Brazil. (GPA, paras. 9 to 29)

36. Although integrated, well-balanced programmes cannot be finalized until the planning exercise has been completed, it is anticipated that a number of projects will become operational in 1993. In Peru, where hitherto only small investments have been made in demand reduction, UNDCP will work with the Government on proposals for a three-year programme of preventive education activities, focusing in particular on critical urban areas (such as Lima and Callao), supported by a mass media campaign to spread the anti-drugs message through television, radio and cinema "spots", posters, badges, pamphlets and press articles. A similar programme is being considered for Bolivia beginning in 1993, targeting the cities of Cochabamba, Santa Cruz and La Paz where the drug abuse problem is currently most acute. (GPA, paras. 9, 11 and 12)

37. The same approach will be encouraged for Ecuador, while vulnerable transit countries such as Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, Venezuela and the Central American republics, where the spill-over of drugs into the local market is increasing demand, should not be neglected. The projects launched under the second phase of assistance to Colombia will continue over the next three years. Support thereafter will be based on a reassessment of the Government's needs, following the strategy defined in the national master-plan. (GPA, paras. 9, 11 and 12)

38. Governments must take steps to provide facilities for the treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration of addicts, with particular efforts directed towards street children and other vulnerable groups. There is a need to develop skills and create employment possibilities for young people, particularly through trades and crafts, and to promote the creative use of leisure time. UNDCP could assist with training programmes as well as investments in premises and equipment, particularly in Bolivia and Peru. (GPA, paras. 30 to 37)

39. The detention centres of many countries are swamped with petty offenders who are exposed to the negative influences of hardened criminals and to drug abuse. Governments must devise alternative forms of sentencing for petty crimes; at the same time demand reduction activities should be undertaken within the existing penal institutions, with training for penitentiary staff receiving priority. These ideas should be promoted initially

through regional workshops, conferences and seminars during the period 1993 - 1996. (GPA, para. 30)

40. Alternative sources of income must be found for communities which have become economically dependent on the cultivation of narcotic crops. UNDCP will continue to support action within the framework of broad programmes designed not only to meet specific needs but also to develop social cohesiveness and promote the participation of all sections of the community in project activities and decision-making. Practical assistance should focus on the marketing of alternative produce, industrial processing in the producer regions to give crops added value, the building of feeder roads, the provision of inexpensive and unbureaucratic credit, the resolution of questions of land tenure and improving the quality of life through, inter alia, health education and the construction of drinking water and sewage systems. Rural development activities should be promoted through producers' associations and cooperatives. (GPA, para. 38)

41. Further large investments will be required over the next five years to consolidate ongoing integrated rural development programmes, notably in Chapare (the main coca-producing area of Bolivia) and the Upper and Lower Huallaga Valleys in Peru. Other zones of Peru also require attention, notably the so-called "Ceja de la Selva" area, where UNDCP is prepared to support a preliminary study and design for a large five-year programme, beginning in 1993. On completion of the current project, UNDCP proposes a new phase of activity in the province of Cuzco, an area of traditional cultivation. (GPA, para. 38)

42. Medium-sized rural development projects were recently initiated in Colombia in the Caquetá, Putumayo and Guaviare areas, following the model well established in Southern Cauca. Crop substitution programmes in all four areas will require large investments over the next five years. The governments of producer countries should ensure that UNDCP projects are integrated into their own development strategies in order to attract additional resources to such areas. (GPA, para. 38)

43. Crop substitution programmes must be supported by early-warning mechanisms to detect new plantations of illicit crops so that they may be destroyed before farmers become dependent upon them. Monitoring, whether through aerial surveillance or by intelligence work, will be expensive and national authorities should begin immediately to formulate feasible strategies and determine which institutions should be involved. (GPA, para. 38)

44. Governments must also develop systems to exercise tighter controls over the movement and marketing of precursor chemicals, with the registering of imports and exports and of all industries legitimately using substances of this kind. Training in the compiling and storing of statistics should be carried out at the regional level; individual countries will require further investments in computer hard and software. (GPA, para. 35)

45. Training is also needed for national police forces, not only in the technical aspects of their work, such as intelligence

gathering and investigative skills, but also in their relations with the public at large. Unless the police can gain public support and develop a positive image as the citizen's ally and defender, members of the public will not volunteer information and come forward as witnesses. Key countries in this regard are Bolivia, Colombia and Peru. (GPA, para. 78)

46. A total of 12 Latin America countries are now parties to the 1988 Convention. UNDCP shall provide assistance over the next five years to enable those not yet in a position to meet fully their obligations under the Convention to do so. (GPA, paras. 74 and 75)

47. One area of the law requiring special attention in Latin America is that governing commercial and banking activity; some national legislations clearly need to be adapted to prevent the illegal use of the banking system. Over the next five years a series of workshops and training courses should be undertaken on a regional basis, for which UNDCP must seek resources from the international community. (GPA, paras. 62, 63, 74 and 75)

48. In most countries, sufficient legislation has already been enacted to deal with the majority of drug-related crimes. However, the judicial systems are often unable to apply the law effectively and much remains to be done in areas such as training, particularly in prosecution techniques, the protection of judges and witnesses, intelligence and evidence gathering and the setting up of forensic laboratories capable of supplying the evidence required to convict. Some countries need help to construct secure premises for the judiciary and courts trying drug-related offences, as well as high-security prisons to prevent those convicted from escaping. (GPA, paras. 78 to 81)

49. Working through regional organizations, UNDCP will assist the countries of Latin America to pursue the goal of a common judicial space, to ensure those who are accused in one country cannot escape by crossing the border, to facilitate extradition and permit criminals convicted in one country to serve sentences in another. Work in the area of harmonization of legislation has already begun with the Andean Parliament, and other regional organizations, such as ASEP, CICAD and the Commission of Andean Jurists will be encouraged to participate in the future. (GPA, paras. 75 and 76)

50. The strengthening of border controls is another priority to be addressed by the governments of the region, with the provision of specialized training and equipment for customs officers to enable them to impede the movement of not only illicit drugs, but also precursor chemicals, arms and explosives. (GPA, paras. 51 to 89)

E. The Caribbean

51. Demand reduction must be considered a high priority in the Caribbean region where a number of countries have already established drug prevention programmes. These should be sustained. Between 1992 and 1995, all other countries in the region, particularly Barbados, Suriname and Aruba, should introduce well-designed prevention programmes. These should include the development of anti-drug education in schools as part of a curriculum promoting a healthy life style, the training of teachers, community-based prevention programmes and the training of community leaders, and public awareness campaigns. (GPA, paras. 9 and 11)

52. If drug abuse prevention is to be effective, the local population should be aware of the problems and involved in implementing activities to resolve them with maximum community and minimum governmental involvement. As far as possible, expertise from the region should be used in the development of these programmes. While external assistance may be required, national Governments have the responsibility to set up the necessary infrastructure, keeping in mind that any activity should be sustainable in the medium to long term. (GPA, paras. 9 and 11)

53. A regional survey coordinated by UNDCP and with the participation of WHO should be carried out to determine the nature and extent of drug abuse in the region. The survey should also include a review of existing treatment and rehabilitation centres. From 1993 to 1995, a UNDCP-financed regional programme should be introduced to strengthen existing facilities and introduce new ones where this is warranted. The social integration of addicts should be linked to the community-based prevention programme. As in the case of prevention, external assistance will be required. Governments will, however, have to provide the infrastructure and personnel. A full evaluation of the programme by UNDCP and WHO should take place in 1995. (GPA, paras. 9 to 37)

54. Cannabis eradication programmes are being carried out in a number of countries. These should continue. However, an assessment of the social and economic impact of these programmes should be made, particularly in Jamaica. In the light of this assessment, consideration should be given to assisting farmers in order to develop alternative incomes. (GPA, para. 38)

55. In 1992-1993, Governments should review national and regional law enforcement programmes. In the light of the results of this review and taking into consideration the information contained in national master-plans, programmes should be developed in 1993 to strengthen national and regional drug law enforcement infrastructures. As a first step, all countries should establish narcotic law enforcement units both in the Police and Customs. Customs administrations should play a more

active role in drug interdiction. In order to facilitate the exchange of intelligence between operational drug squads, measures should be taken to ensure that these squads have access to the UNDCP/Interpol Communications Network. (GPA, paras. 75 and 78)

56. From 1993-1995, the Police and Customs narcotic squads should be further strengthened through the supply of equipment and training either bilaterally or through UNDCP assistance. Drug law enforcement training should be reviewed in 1992 with a view to rationalizing the bilateral and multilateral programmes. In this context, a regional training strategy should be developed, the objective of which would be to make the Caribbean self-sufficient in this field of expertise. The establishment of a regional training centre should also be examined as soon as possible. (GPA, paras. 77, 78 and 81)

57. As a first step, all countries should take the necessary measures to introduce national legislation to adhere to the existing international drug control treaties. Following this, assistance should be given them to allow countries to implement the provisions of the treaties, particularly in the field of seizure of assets, mutual legal assistance and extradition of drug traffickers. During the period of the plan, a training programme should be introduced with the assistance and under the coordination of UNDCP to develop the necessary skills in these areas. Countries should also examine their banking laws and take the necessary measures to ensure that the regulations are tightened to prevent the banking system being used for money laundering. (GPA, paras. 62 to 85)

58. It would also be useful to introduce a comprehensive training programme for prosecutors and magistrates and to establish a small cadre of prosecutors for major drug cases. Countries should examine the recruitment procedures for magistrates and prosecutors with a view to taking measures to attract suitably qualified candidates in this field. (GPA, paras. 72 and 78)

F. Europe, North America and the Middle East

59. Whereas a few of them continue to require technical assistance, most countries in Europe, North America and the Middle East have already developed financial, legal and administrative structures to combat drug abuse. In Western Europe and North America the need for increased international cooperation and harmonization of drug control measures has lead to the establishment of new bodies. Given UNDCP's mandate and global reach, Governments should associate the Programme actively to the creation of such structures and definition of new strategies. (GPA, para. 96)

60. Various donors are already providing training and technical equipment to Balkan, Eastern European and Middle East countries to assist them in strengthening their drug law enforcement structures. Due to the large number of parties involved, the coordination of these activities has proven

difficult and needs to be improved. UNDCP will seek support of all concerned to set up a reporting mechanism providing information on programmed funds for a given area or country, projected duration of activities, types of assistance and the recipients of such assistance. The development of such a mechanism will, ultimately, lead to the establishment of an international inventory of drug law enforcement assistance in the region and will be available to both donor and recipient Governments. The project has already been started in January 1992 in the training sector during a UNDCP experts meeting attended by representatives from eight countries and with the participation of ICPO/Interpol and CCC. (GPA, paras. 52, 56, 60 and 78)

61. A number of Governments have already initiated programmes to prevent the spread of drug abuse. In accordance with national master-plans, UNDCP will launch, in cooperation with WHO, NGOs and drug experts, action-oriented epidemiological surveys in Eastern European and Middle East countries to explore the causes of drug demand and to define accordingly prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programmes. UNDCP will also develop assistance projects in treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts and provide support for the establishment of national drug abuse monitoring systems and for their linkage to the International Drug Abuse Assessment System. Information programmes and awareness campaigns, aiming at avoiding consumption in transit countries, will be designed in conjunction with Governments which have already achieved positive results with similar programmes. (GPA, paras. 9 to 12 and 32)

62. Regarding illicit cultivation and production of narcotic drugs (in particular the opium poppy) in the Near East and Central Asian Republics of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), UNDCP will develop eradication and income substitution programmes in cooperation with the Governments concerned. The development of technology for the remote sensing of narcotic crop areas will be pursued. Moreover, UNDCP will enhance the cooperation among drug law enforcement agencies by providing new and more sophisticated equipment and by strengthening their intelligence systems. In the Middle East, UNDCP plans to send a fact-finding mission to Lebanon and a mission to Syria to define the technical assistance required. A forthcoming mission will define the modalities of a coordinated action in the Central Asian Republics. (GPA, para. 38)

63. In an attempt to foster cooperation among the countries concerned, a regional Balkan Route programme was launched at two high-level ministerial meetings in Rome and Sofia in 1990 which were attended by representatives of ten countries, ICPO/Interpol and UNDCP. The participants agreed to intensify action to combat the ever-increasing flow of heroin through or to their territories and to strengthen drug law enforcement measures on national and regional levels. To support the regional concept, the Italian Government proposed the establishment of a regional drug law enforcement information network, a proposal which is still under discussion. (GPA, paras. 52 to 57)

64. Since the start of the Balkan Route programme considerable progress has been made and assistance is being provided to individual countries from bilateral and multilateral donors. UNDCP expanded the initial group of ten countries to include almost all countries in the region, and is cooperating with CCC and ICPO/Interpol in the development of programmes. UNDCP has already started regional projects in the field of drug analysis and coordinated drug law enforcement training as described above. For both projects quality inputs of all Governments and organizations involved are required to make them a real success. (GPA, paras. 52, 56 and 60)

65. The dismantling of the old structures and the restructuring of States have led to the collapse of the existing anti-drug infrastructures, legislations and structures must be reconstructed anew. The treaty obligations envisaged under the 1988 Convention would provide the necessary legal instruments for adequate drug law enforcement operations, while the extent and quality of regional drug law enforcement cooperation would largely depend on the introduction of harmonized legislation in the region, thus facilitating cross-border operations, controlled deliveries, forfeiture and sharing of assets, extradition of offenders, etc. Governments should concentrate their efforts to enter into relevant agreements for the measures outlined above, particularly in transit regions. (GPA, paras. 51, 52, 62, 74 and 75)

66. A variety of law enforcement information systems and reporting mechanisms are being used in the region and Governments and agencies strive to improve them. The maintenance of different systems, however, bears the danger of duplication and loss of operational value for its users. Consequently, efforts should be made to ultimately develop and implement a joint regional information system combining data from Police and Customs sources. Such a joint system, which should facilitate rapid communication among operational drug law enforcement staff in the region, would certainly contribute to a truly coordinated regional drug law enforcement strategy. (GPA, paras. 56 and 77)

67. Republics of the CIS deserve special attention. Before meaningful anti-drug programmes could be designed, an in-depth assessment of the present drug situation with regard to production, trafficking and consumption in each State and/or subregion will be initiated in 1992. UNDCP will evaluate the existing drug situation in all the Republics in a view to recommending priorities of action. This first step will lead to the elaboration of a multi-year programme for specific assistance in various sectors. (GPA, paras. 52, 56 and 75)

68. The Near and Middle East continue to occupy a strategic position with regard to the movement of illicit drugs from production areas to the markets in Europe, while drug consumption appears to be an increasing problem for all the countries in the region. UNDCP is greatly concerned about this deteriorating situation, which bears serious implications, both regional and

international. The Programme has, over the years, provided assistance to support the efforts of several countries such as Cyprus, Egypt and Jordan to curb illicit production, trafficking and drug abuse. Projects in the region will be continued and further developed. (GPA, paras. 51 t 60)

69. UNDCP will also define a global approach for the region and will assist the countries concerned to develop master-plans, especially in the Arabian Peninsula and the States in the region of the Persian Gulf. In 1992, UNDCP will organise a meeting at the ministerial level in the Near and Middle East to enhance the cooperation in matters related to illicit trafficking and drug abuse (Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/42). The meeting will aim at the design of a comprehensive strategy to address the drug-related problems of the region, concentrating on the interruption of supply and trafficking patterns, the mounting of an intensive effort in the demand reduction area, and preventing outbreaks of drug abuse in the region. Furthermore, UNDCP will proceed with the introduction of regional drug law enforcement countermeasures in the context of socio-economic and cultural developments (Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/41). (GPA, paras. 12, 31, 32, 38, 52 and 78)

70. Several UNDCP missions will be launched in 1992 to countries in the region, such as Yemen, Cyprus, Egypt and Jordan with a view to provide a critical assessment, promote coordination and advise on future planning. (GPA, para. 78)